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some other pamphlets were reprinted and edited by the Reverend Philip Dwyer in 1894. Hamilton's True Relation and McCormick's Further Account of the Actions of the Enniskillen Men were similarly reprinted at Duncannon in 1896. J. Mackenzie's answer to Walker's account of the siege, entitled A Narrative of the Siege of Londonderry, was edited by W. D. Killen and published at Belfast in 1861.

One of Macaulay's authorities is the Life of Sir John Leake, by Stephen Martin-Leake, privately printed in 1750 and edited for the Navy Records Society by Geoffrey Callender (2 vols.; 1920). Now, though Macaulay cites this as one of the sources for his account of the relief of Londonderry, it is remarkable that in the most important point he sets aside the very definite story of the breaking of the boom given in this book and follows, instead, Walker's account. Walker says the boom was broken by the 'Mountjoy' and the * Phoenix | the two merchant ships. According to Leake's narrative, it was cut by the boats of the Dartmouth.

Leake describes the boom as * a *Stoccado*, being a boom of timber, joined by iron chains, and strengthened by a cable of twelve inches thickness twisted round it. And at each end thereof were redoubts with heavy cannon; and they had likewise sunk several boats, etc/ Because

the ' Swallow | the only man-of-war available, was too large to go up the river₃ Leake had to be content to borrow her longboat to cut the boom.

Having well concerted beforehand what was to be done_a he agreed with the commanders of the two victuallers, upon the manner of the attack: that he leading the van, should engage the castle and batteries, whilst they, In the mean-time, should pass by and run with full sail against the boom,